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Men who wear low shoes in Summer have little or no trouble with their feet. Low shoes give the feet a chance to breathe. All low shoes are not comfortable, caused by not being correctly made. There should be no slipping at the heel or gaping at the side. Ours are made by experienced shoemakers and fit like gloves, at the same time allowing plenty of room for the toes. All leathers.

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LUCKY BABIES.

Do Not Have to Appear Pleased When Bored or Displeased by Whims of Those About Them.

"Babies are a nuisance," said Uncle Crusty as he trundled the perambulator on Sunday afternoon.

"Well, I don't know,' 'answered Imkins. "We grown people are just about as much of a nuisance to the babies as the babies are to us."

"On the contrary," Crusty made answer, "I think perhaps the babies have all the best of it. For instance, if you take a baby out anywhere and he doesn't like it, all he has to do is squall and he is carried right out. It is one of the greatest cinches I ever heard of!.

"Suppose you are out spending the evening simply as a matter of duty, calling on people you have to call on and w hom you should have called on long ago. Being an ordinary grown person, you have to sit there, stifling yawns and trying to watch the clock without ever appearing to do so!

"But if you were an infant you could raise such a row that they would have to take you home.

"Suppose you are attending a performance at the theatre, which turns out to be a collection of old familiar jokes. If you were a baby you could raise a howl and in a few minutes be in your little nowny.

"Just the other day I was at a performance where there wasn't a thing to look at but a couple of glasses and a water pitcher on a table, and nothing to listen to but an argument, when suddenly a baby set up a howl and was carried away in triumph. I certainly wished that I was that baby."

"But babies are not always carried out,' 'objected Imkins. "Sometimes their parents work the sh-sh-sh on them, and jostle them around and hand them from one person to another and from one arm to the other."

"Well, even that is better than sitting in a chair and doing nothing at all. I am sure that being sh-sh-ed and handed around is quite a diversion.

"They work these various soothing performances on the babies and get them to sleep.

"Now sleeping is one of the best ways in the world of passing the time. When the baby is taken out to spend the evening he is put to sleep and laid on a nice soft sofa, and while the big folks are yawning over their cards he is getting in lots of choice new hay.

"When he is at an entertainment, instead of wearing himself out against a hard bench, he is held in some one's arms and jostled to sleep. How many times have I been lined up with the listening old ones when I would fain have been among the lucky snoozers!" Chicago News.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Croquet is a game that can be played by two, four, six or eight players. It is an interesting and amusing game, which gives a chance for a great display of skill.

We have a nice variety of Sets which sell at

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$2.65, 3.40, 4.00, 4.80

Take a Set with You to the Country

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD.
MARKET SQUARE & KING ST.

Should Make Earnest Effort To Get Mr. Berry To Return

Comment of Chairman of Commission on Absence of Principal Witness—Financial Man Also Among the Absentees — Will Resume Timber Lands Inquiry in St. John on July 15

Fredericton, July 3—In addition to all the other absentees it developed in the evidence today before the Royal Commission that Lissman of New York, one of the four borrowers of money raised by the credit of New Brunswick, is also out of the country. Ross Thompson says he is in London and has been there about a month.

This makes the list, W. H. Berry, James H. Corbett, Arthur R. Gould, R. E. Gould, F. J. Lissman, as well as some others whose names have not yet come out in evidence.

The commision is not in the best of humor over the matter and there was some plain talk at today's session, when at the close of today's session the question of the time of adjournment came up and Wednesday, July 15 at 10 o'clock in St. John was the time and place set by the Commission for the next hearing. All the commissioners expressed themselves as willing to go on, at once, but having regard to the engagements of counsel and to the explanations made by them, they made the adjournment.

Mr. Fowler then asked that the Timber Charges be taken up on that date.

Wants Berry Back.

Mr. Carvell—I will be very glad to do so, if you can give me any assurance that Mr. Berry will be here.

Mr. Fowler—You have more control over him than I.

Mr. Carvell—I do not think Mr. Fowler ought to make any such statement. If he says seriously that I know anything about Berry or why he is away, I look upon it as an insult.

Mr. Fowler—I do not intend it as such, I do not think you had anything to do with his going away, but you said you had been in communication with him.

Mr. Carvell—No; I have had no personal communication with Berry, all I did was, when I learned where he was to send a subpoena to him by a special messenger.

Mr. Teed urged that the timber charges should be taken up and disposed of, as soon as possible.

Mr. Carvell—I cannot tell when it will be possible to take up the timber charges. I do not want them disposed of until Mr. Berry is here.

Judge McKeown's Significant Remark.

Judge McKeown—For myself, I think that there should be an earnest effort on the part of everybody to get Mr. Berry here. I think if that were done, Mr. Berry would be here.

Mr. Carvell—The last time I saw Mr. Berry was at McAdam Junction, at some distance, the day before he went away, and the day before this Commission was organized. I did not think then or have any idea that he was going away, and, (in answer to an aside from Mr Fowler), if you want to know, I'll tell you who I saw Mr. Berry with, and in whose company he remained for some time later.

Judge McKeown—We will go on with the timber charges on the 15th., and if Mr. Berry is not here by that date, I for one would not feel like closing up the inquiry, without Mr. Berry's evidence.

Judge Wells—What on earth can we do to get Berry here?

Mr. Carvell—I do not think there would be any trouble about that, if my friends would produce a document that was signed the night after the charges were laid.

Both Mr. Fowler and Mr. Teed denied knowledge of any document which Mr. Carvell might have reference to.

Mr. Carvell—Then one telegram from the right party will bring him back.

Mr. Teed—I think this matter should be cleared up, as soon as possible, in justice to my client, Premier Flemming.

Mr. Carvell—Premier Flemming is the man who can get Berry here, if he will only send him a telegram to come, and we can clear this matter up very quickly.

G. N. Babbitt.

George N. Babbitt, deputy provincial treasurer, was the first witness this afternoon.

Beyond testifying to the fact that he had been fifty-four years in the public service and that the government had paid no interest, except what had gone through guaranteed bonds upon the railway bonds in London, he had nothing of interest to communicate, with the exception perhaps of the re-payment of $30,179 by the St. John & Quebec Railway Company to the province, in compensation for the surveys undertaken for the railway. This payment was not made by order-in-council, apparently, but because of a clause in the agreement between the railway company and the government.

W. J. Scott.

William J. Scott was recalled and testified that he had paid George F. Burtt $1,600 for his share in the profits of the contract, as well as an amount of $500 before that time.

Mr. Carvell—How did you come to take Burtt in as a partner?

Mr. Teed objected that this had nothing to do with the inquiry.

Mr. Carvell—Did the Hon. Mr. Flemming ask you to take in Mr. Burtt as partner?

Witness—I don't remember.

Mr. Teed objected vehemently to any further evidence along this line, but the commission did not stop Mr. Carvell and he continued.

Mr. Carvell—Had you a talk with Mr. Flemming about this matter?

Witness—I am willing to tell all I know, if the commission says so.

Chairman McKeown—I think the matter had better all come out.

Titus Carter at it Again.

At this point Titus Carter rose in his place and made another vicious attack upon Mr. Carvell and the Liberal newspapers. He again made the charge that Mr. Carvell was using the commission as a political machine and he asked the court to put a stop to it. He said that the St. John Telegraph and the Carleton Sentinel were furnished headlines by the evidence and by Mr. Carvell's speeches.

Mr. Carvell interrupting,—What about the Woodstock Press, which says that the government should be censured because it is spending money upon this inquiry?

Titus Carter—The Woodstock Press is right, it is a waste of money to hold this inquiry and Mr. Carvell is simply using this commission as a political machine——

Judge McKeown—Don't use that expression any more, Mr. Carter, it is not respectful to the commission and it is entirely uncalled for, I do not really believe that you mean what you say——

Titus Carter—Mr. Carvell is taking an unfair advantage of his position and I should say he was in contempt of court.

Judge McKeown—It is a very difficult position we find ourselves in at times,—we must sift this matter to the bottom, and be allowed to judge what evidence to consider and what not.

Mr. Carvell—I quite understand the difficulties, but I am only endeavoring to pursue this matter in my own way, in order to get at the facts.

Mr. Scott (in reply to Mr. Carvell's question)—I understood that I was to have a contract. Mr. Burtt wanted the upper end and I felt that I might have to get many ties from him, so we decided to go in together. I did not have much money and the contract wasn't paying, Burtt could not buy me out or did not want to, and so I had to buy him out. We both saw Mr. Flemming, in regard to the matter and he thought the better way for us to do was to go in together, that, however, did not influence me.

The witness testified that he began supplying ties in March 1912 and that up to Sept. 30 of that year he had a net progress estimate of $23,426.29. He went into the details of his contract to some extent, showing what quantities he had supplied and how he had been paid for them.

Ross Thompson.

The next witness was Ross Thompson, who has been prominently identified with the railway company and the railway construction from the start.

He swore that at the present time he was not connected with the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, neither as a stockholder nor as an officer. He was, however, from December 1911 to April 16, 1914, and held the position of chief engineer of the company. He ceased to be a director in December 1911, and a stockholder in 1912. He did not think he was a stockholder in April 1912. The officers of the company now are: A. R. Gould, of Presque Isle, president; S. B. Wass, secretary; William Goodman, of New York, treasurer; W. G. Edinburg, of New York, a director, and W. J. O'Brien, of Fredericton, assistant secretary. Other directors are F. B. Edgecombe, C. Fred Chestnut, C. K. Howard, of Fredericton, and H. N. Crandall of Montreal. The capital stock is $2,000,000, all of which is issued, A. R. Gould holding fifty shares, J. W. Gould one share, Prudential Trust Company 19,749, C. K. Howard fifty, H. N. Crandall fifty, C. F. Chestnut fifty, F. B. Edgecombe fifty; all of which are paid up and non-assessable.

He swore that A. R. Gould paid $5,000 in cash for his share, and that J. W. Gould paid the cash for his, but he did not know whether Chestnut, Howard, Crandall or Edgecombe paid anything for theirs.

Mr. Carvell—Did they pay anything at all for their stock?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Carvell—Was Gould's $5,000 returned to him?

Mr. Teed objected at this point very decidedly to going into the particulars of the finances of the company, and Mr. Carvell claimed the right to show what money had been paid into the company, to know what funds they had of their own, when they went into this undertaking.

The commission sustained him, and the witness answered that he did not know.

At this junction Mr. Teed took general objection to the method of Mr. Carvell in pursuing the inquiry. He thought that the opposing counsel was trying to find out something, endeavoring to fix suspicion upon the people who were connected with the construction of the road.

Why So Many Objections?

Mr. Carvell—I meet with the greatest of difficulties in pursuing this inquiry. I find that some of my witnesses are away, or intentionally absent, but I cannot understand if everything is as clear and as free from suspicion as counsel opposite assert, why Mr. Teed should object so vehemently to the questions I am asking.

Mr. Teed—I do most decidedly object.

Mr. Carvell—I hope you don't think that you can stampede us from pursuing this inquiry.

The examination of Mr. Thompson was then resumed, and he swore that he was managing director of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company, that L. E. Gould, son of A. R. Gould, also of Presque Isle, was president of the company, and that the directors, besides himself and the president, were H. E. MacDonnell and W. K. McKeown of Montreal, and W. H. Irvine of Fredericton.

Mr. Carvell—Do you know F. J. Lissman, of New York?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where is he now?

A.—He is in London, England, and has been away for about a month.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Thompson said that F. J. Lissman was a director of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company in 1912, ceasing, however, to be so in February of that year; that the stockholders of the construction company were: L. E. Gould, 2,500 shares; F. J. Lissman of New York, 2,500; James R. Law, Montreal, 746; A. C. MacDonnell, 2,000; Mrs. A. B. Carroll, 250; Ross Thompson, 2,000; C. A. Barnard, Montreal, 3; and W. K. McKeown, 1. The company was organized in May 1912, and did no business except the construction of the St. John & Quebec railway. They had some direct contracts with the sub-contractors, one of which was with Smith & Merrithew, who have a contract to clear up the slides on a percentage basis, cost plus 10 p.c. The other contracts were made by the railway company and were assumed by the construction company. He said that all the books of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company were in Fredericton, but the only book of the St. John & Quebec railway in Fredericton was a minute book.

Mr. Carvell—When Mr. Gould paid that $5,000 for his stock, where is the book in which that was recorded?

Witness—That was paid to the treasurer in New York.

Company's Books in New York.

Q.—Do you know where the books are?

A.—The books must be in New York.

Q.—Where is the head office of the company?

A.—Fairville (N. B.)

Mr. Fowler—Fairville or Fair Vale?

Witness—Fairville.

Mr. Carvell—Where are the books showing the payment of these moneys (reading from the statement of the Prudential Trust Company) to the St. John & Quebec Railway Company?

A.—In New York.

Mr. Carvell (turning to Mr. Guthrie, counsel for the railway company)—I want to give you notice that the books of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company will be required here at our next meeting.

Mr. Guthrie—You may get them.

Mr. Carvell—We will want them in this inquiry. It is a most unusual thing to find not only that our witnesses are away but that the books of this company are also in New York, where we cannot reach them.

At this point there was some cross-firing by counsel, in which Titus Carter, as usual, took a prominent part. This was interrupted by Chairman McKeown, who said: I understand you to say, Mr. Guthrie, that the books would be here; it is very necessary that we should have them.

Mr. Guthrie—All necessary books will be here.

Mr. Carvell then took up the right-of-way, in connection with the railway with the witness, who said that the railway company bought the right of way, but the construction company paid for it.

A somewhat harmless remark from Judge Wells, comparing the present with the past, with respect to right of way, occasioned quite an explosion between Mr. Teed and Mr. Carvell. The judge said that in former days people were glad to give their land for a railway and did not want to be paid for it.

One of the counsel remarked: "They did not live in Carleton county."

Mr. Carvell—Ah, that is not the reason, your honor, in those days the government did not give $80,000 a mile to assist in the construction of a railway.

Mr. Teed—That statement is false and Mr. Carvell knows that it is. The St. John & Quebec Railway Company did not receive a cent from the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Carvell—Mr. Teed is not proceeding with his usual courtesy.

Mr. Teed—You have made statements about the province which are not true.

Mr. Carvell—What I mean is that the dominion government is giving $6,400 a mile and the province has pledged itself and raised $25,000 more per mile to construct this railway. Yes; and you people will stand for another $10,000 a mile, $8,000 of which will be a clear steal from the people of this province.

At this point the chairman of the commission ruled further discussion out of order and the witness, in reply to questions, said that C. K. Howard was the right-of-way agent and he was assisted by John Flemming, of Woodstock. Some further information along this line was secured, but as the inquiry into separate right-of-way purchases seemed likely to be a lengthy one, Commissioner Fisher suggested that a list of particulars of the right-of-way purchases be furnished Mr. Carvell by the railway company and after looking over it he could pick out any particular purchase that needed inquiring into. This was agreed to.

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You can get Dr. Williams Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

AT THE SEASIDE

Some Useful Hints for the Care of Children on Holiday

(London Answers)

"Don't worry about them. Let them run about as they please, and get as brown as berries!"

Too many people adopt that attitude where children at the seaside are concerned, without considering how far the plan is good. However excellent in the main such a plan may be, unless it is mixed with a little common sense, there is the probability that "letting the children run about as they please," may be attended with serious results.

At the outset it is a great error to let children about bareheaded and barefooted at the seaside unless they are accustomed to this style of dress.

Holland or linen smock overalls, sandals, and big, shady rush hats make an attractive and sensible holiday attire for boys and girls. The children look nice. They need not fear "messing" their clothes with sand and seawater.

Parents who are wise will arrange matters diplomatically, so that children are not on the beach to encounter the full glare of the afternoon sun. So far as possible, whenever children are out they should be kept in the more shady parts of the shore. As to what the children play on the beach, there is not the slightest reason for parents to worry on that point. In fact, usually boys and girls manage better without "grown-up" intervention.

One thing. The children may well be encouraged to "collect" various seashore objects since the classification and arrangement of the same will provide good occupation for the inevitable rainy days.

Many parents are mistakenly kind in being over-lenient to their children where bedtime is concerned while on holidays. It is the surest way to prevent children getting beneficial results from their stay at the seaside. See that regular, sensible hours are observed.

There is another very important thing that prevents many boys and girls getting good from their seaside holiday. Many parents seem to think that it does not matter when the children have their meals, or what they have to eat while on holiday.

It is a funny belief, and one which is responsible for many injurious results. Light, wholesome food should be given to the children. Plenty of it at regular hours. All indigestible and heavy stuff should be taboo, so should irregular meals.

Instead of letting them play about for four or five hours without food, give them luncheon packets—some wholesome biscuits, plain chocolate, fruit, a bottle of milk, etc.

If the children suffer from heat-rash when on holiday, bathe the skin with ammoniated lavender water, and powder with good violet powder. As a prevention for such rashes, add a little solution of quassia chips to the washing water, and never let the children wash their faces when they are overheated.

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Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

CAUTION

Owing to injury done our mill property and wharves, Chesley Street, during the past few weeks, particularly by the throwing of ballast from our wharves, we have decided to prosecute all persons who hereafter trespass in any way upon any of our properties. We have placed the matter in the hands of our solicitors, Messrs. Barnhill, Ewing & Sandford, and have engaged additional watchmen. All persons are therefore warned to keep off our properties, as we will most certainly prosecute any further trespasses to the utmost of the law.

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